

ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—*PHILLIPS BROOKS.*

VOL. III.

ANDOVER, MASS., DECEMBER 6, 1889.

NO. 8

BICKNELL BROS.

M D
MARKED DOWN.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2,

Every Boy's Cape Overcoat in our establishment, Ages 4 to 12. is

MARKED DOWN!

It Gives the People an Opportunity Which
They Never Before Had: A General
Mark-Down Sale in Boys' Overcoats
the Second Day of December.

Essex Street, Lawrence.

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Till 9 A.M.; 1 to 3 P.M.; after 6 P.M.

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Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician,

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Office Hours, until 9 a.m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m.

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Office Hours, till 8.30 A. M., 1 to 3 and after 7 P. M.

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POPULAR CASH MARKET.

Main St., Andover.

BEEF.

First quality Rib Roast 15c. Choice Rib Roast 15c.
Good Rib Roast 10c. Chuck Roast 8c. to 10c. First
quality Sirloin 20c. First quality Rump Steak 20c.
Best Round Steak 13; 2 lbs. 25c. Good Round Steak
10; 3 lbs. 25c. Beef Tongues 14c. Corned Beef 5 to 8c.

LAMB.

Best Leg Lamb 15c. per lb.
Best Loin 15c. per lb.
Shoulders 8c. per lb.
Lamb Chops 15 to 20c. per lb.

PORK.

Fresh Rib Roast 9c. per lb.
Fresh Pork Steak 10c. "
Fresh Pork Sausages 10c. "
Best Salt Pork 8 and 10c. "
Best Sugar Cured Hams (large) 11c. "
Best Sugar Cured Hams (small) 12c. "
Best Sugar Cured Shoulders 12c. "

POULTRY.

Spring Chickens 12 to 18c. per lb.
Choice Turkeys 20c. "
Choice Fowls 16c. "

SUNDRIES.

Pickled Tripe 6c. per lb.
Honeycomb Tripe 8c. "
Best New Horse Radish 5c. per bottle.
Cape Cranberries (extra large) 10c. per qt.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes (fancy) 7lbs. 25c.
Eastern Rose Potatoes (fine cooking) 90c. per bush.
New England Mince Meat 10c.; 3 for 25c.

Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Squash, Cabbage, Onions,
Spinach, Celery, and

All kinds of Vegetables in their Season.

Full line of Canned and Bottled Fruits and Vegetables.

ANDOVER NEWS.

For other Andover News, see Pages 4 and 8.

The appearance of the electric light poles is being much improved by a coat of paint, John Dearborn of Ballardvale does the work.

Rabbit's Rock, the pond in the rear of the Stone House, has been dammed up so as to be overflowed and used during the winter as a skating rink.

The fair of the Punchard Seniors opens to-night at 8 o'clock. The admission is 15 cents, not 25 as erroneously stated last week. Music, reading, and tableaux will form a most interesting programme for entertainment. A grand opportunity to purchase Christmas articles will be offered.

The ladies of the South Church are circulating a paper which pledges one hundred of their number to pay one dollar each per year, for three years, that the increased expense of the electric lighting may not be added to the general expense.

Prof. Churchill is to read at the Young Woman's Christian Association building in Boston, to-night.

Several of the Professors and other literators of Andover, were guests at the breakfast given Miss Amelia B. Edwards, LL.D., in Boston, last Friday.

The Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance Company lost \$4500 at the Lynn fire, and \$7500 at the Boston fire. This has little effect, however, on the large surplus of over \$300,000 which is a standing monument to its very efficient and able management.

Principal Bancroft and wife gave very enjoyable afternoon teas to invited friends, at their home, on Wednesday and Thursday.

Peter D. Smith and H. H. Tyler are enjoying a combined business and pleasure trip to Texas.

The Niotus Minstrels will begin rehearsals next week for the grand entertainment which is to be given in January.

The Lawrence Eagle in speaking of the Young People's fair at St. John's Church Thursday evening, says: "The entertainment consisted of selections by the National Orchestra, and some excellent singing by the Typo Quartette of Andover, consisting of Charles Barnard, first tenor; George Dean, second tenor; A. H. Rogers, first bass; A. L. Rhodes, second bass; D. Hurley, director.

The Ladies' Society of the Free Church, met in the vestry, yesterday afternoon and evening, there being an unusually large attendance. The afternoon was given up to work, while the evening was devoted to a social gathering. Supper was served, after which all proceeded to enjoy themselves in social intercourse. An informal entertainment, consisting mainly of readings by J. W. Smith and Miss Agnes Smith, song by Miss McLaughlin, piano solo by M. Lizzie Upton, and charades, was a very pleasant addition to the evening's enjoyment. It was an auspicious opening to the series of socialables which are held during the winter months.

The attraction at the Town Hall, Tuesday afternoon and evening was the appearance of Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, now Countess Magri and her company including Count and Baron Magri. The public schools were closed early in the afternoon to all the children to attend, and a large number together with many older people availed themselves of this opportunity of an afternoon performance, all being much pleased with these miniature beings. In the evening a much larger audience attended and apparently enjoyed the entertainment thoroughly. The little people gave a pleasing musical comedy entitled "Two strings to her bow," and the audience was delighted with their graceful acting and singing. The Royal Mariottes, the Bendens in their songs, and Prof. Morrice, the cornet soloist, were also very successful in their efforts to please. The miniature coach and ponies attracted considerable attention during the day.

Miss Mabel F. Smith spent the Thanksgiving recess at her home in town.

The second service on Sundays at Christ church will be held at the usual time, 7.15 p.m., until the first of January, when it will be changed to 4.30.

Post 99. G. A. R. will have the annual election of officers at headquarters to-night.

About one hundred persons from this town, by invitation of Lieut. Wadhams, U. S. N., who is now a resident here, visited the squadron of war ships lying in Boston Harbor, last Friday. In the party was the faculty of Phillips Academy, and all were introduced while on board to Admiral Walker, U. S. N. Horse cars conveyed the party to Constitution wharf, where the launches took them to the ship Chicago. The examination of the various parts of the vessels occupied about two hours. All were much pleased with the visit, and extremely grateful to Lieut. Wadhams for his kindness.

It is requested that the ladies who so kindly promised to contribute aprons for the sale at the A. O. U. W. fair, send them in as soon as possible to Miss Ella Holt.

The postponed social entertainment of the L. W. R. C. will take place next Tuesday evening at 7.45 in G. A. R. Hall. The Sons of Veterans, members of the Post, and others, who braved the storm of Nov. 19 to find an empty hall are hereby notified that if the night is stormy, the meeting will be held the following evening if that proves favorable.

Prof. Joseph Kimball lectured in the Nevins Course at Methuen, Wednesday night, on "Arts present and future."

The South, Free, and West churches will devote next Sunday entirely to missionary service. Various officers connected with this work will address the churches in the morning. In the afternoon there will be a union meeting for ladies at the South church and in the evening there will probably be a union service at the Free church. All are cordially invited to attend.

Waterworks Notes.

The pump for the station at Haggett's Pond is promised next Tuesday.

The pipe layers have encountered about four inches of frost this week and have also been troubled in some parts by the large amount of water in the trenches, which has delayed the work about a week.

Contractor Eggle's force has got the main pipe beyond Col. Carruth's.

The suction pipe at Haggett's Pond will probably be laid this week. Chief Engineer Blake supervises this personally.

Sidewalks and portions of various streets are being torn up, which indicates that Mr. Goodhue is busy putting in the service pipes.

Order of Unity Instituted.

The meeting in A.O.U.W. Hall, Wednesday evening, to institute a local lodge of the Order of Unity, was well attended and successful. Twenty-seven were taken in and more had paid dues, but were unable to be present, so that a large and healthy lodge is assured. Supreme President F. E. Harvey of Boston, and Deputies Burnham and Marr of Lawrence, were present and installed the following officers to serve for the ensuing year:

Past President—Ballard Holt.
President—William Warden.
Vice-President—George C. Lyle.
Secretary—Miss F. W. Meldrum.
Treasurer—Richard Bradshaw.
Chaplain—William Lindsay.
Marshal—George S. Holderness.
Assistant Marshal—Robert Jamison.
Inside Sentinel—John Harris.
Outside Sentinel—Charles McDermott.
The next meeting will be held on the third Monday of this month.

"Who was the first man, Tommy?" asked the Sunday School teacher, after explaining that our first parents were made from the dust of the earth. "Henry Clay, ma'am."

Returns to Labor among his Countrymen.

Mr. Keizo Koyano, of the Theological Seminary graduating class of 1888 and known by many here, was tendered a reception by the Shawmut church of Boston, Tuesday evening, previous to his departure for his native country Japan, on Wednesday. He has spent fifteen years in this country, completing courses of study at Amherst College and the Seminary here, and now intends to give his life to religious work among his countrymen. The first year, while regaining fluency in the use of his own tongue, he will spend in evangelistic work probably among the students at Tokio, after which he expects to be ordained as a Congregational minister and assume a pastorate. He will be supported during this year of evangelistic work by the Shawmut church. The social, Tuesday, at the above church was a most enjoyable occasion. The rooms were appropriately decorated for the occasion, and Mr. Koyano was the recipient of a set of religious works from the poor children of the Shawmut Branch Sunday School. There were present from this town Principal C. F. P. Bancroft, Profs. Tucker and Harris, R. A. Wood of the Seminary, and Lieut. Wadhams, U. S. N. Dr. Griffin, pastor of the church, Mr. Koyano, and others made remarks appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Dickinson, chairman of the meeting, explained that the American Board sent out no missionaries who were not natives, and, therefore, it had become the privilege of the churches to do so, a privilege of which the Shawmut church was very glad to avail itself in Mr. Koyano's case.

The friends of Mr. Koyano in town and especially at the Seminary will no doubt unite with Dr. Griffin, who said in closing, "You go from us with our prayers, our best wishes, and our hopes. In the name of this people, in the name of the ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ who are here, in the name of Christians of every name in this city and Commonwealth. I feel sure that we can say God bless and speed you."

"Day by Day in Japan."

The lecture on Monday evening by Rev. H. H. Leavitt on "Day by Day in Japan," proved very instructive as well as interesting. The lecturer was thoroughly at home with his subject having been a resident of Japan for a number of years.

As the subject indicates the lecture was about the every-day life of the people. The life of the coolies or servants was spoken of, and a number of views showed them performing their various duties. Some of them were drawing heavy loads on a strange kind of wagon which they draw by a long rope passed by a belt over their shoulder and across the chest. They do not use horses in Japan, but ride in a carriage something like a large baby-carriage drawn by a coolie. In stormy weather the person in the carriage is protected by his umbrella while his coolie is protected by a garment made of straw. These coolies become so accustomed to drawing these carriages that they can travel almost as fast as a horse. The slaves are very obsequious to their masters, always bending to the ground, and never raising their eyes when spoken to. The present Mikado has done much to improve the condition of the people. It seems more remarkable that he should do this when we think that he was brought up with the idea that he was such a sacred person that the people must prostrate themselves to the ground whenever he passed. But both he and his wife have broken through the many restraints placed around them, and have done much to raise their people to a better condition. Many beautiful views were shown in connection with the lecture; one of the most interesting being that of a stone-wall with one of the largest stones in the world nicely joined in its place in the wall. The Japanese people are very fond of amusements and spend much time in pursuit of them.

They have a system of public schools which some think far ahead of our system. The women of Japan are being educated, and this will help the nation to take its right place in the future among the other countries of the world.

The Coming of the Ships.

See how they ride!
On the bounding tide,
Coming straight on their way
To old Boston bay!
What is their errand, I pray?

The people come out
And they raise up a shout,
What beautiful things!
But will they take wings,
Like the seabird that rises and sings?
Will they shoot like a star
On the nations afar,
With the green olive bough
Of peace on their brow,
Or the bloody-red visage of war?

Oh, better to be
Sunk deep in the sea,
Than to prey on the life
Of the weak in the strife,
And bring back the spoils to the free!

No, beautiful ships,
You will stain not your lips
With the banquet of sin;
You will not begin
With might and with conquest to win!

Sail round the wide world,
With your banners unfurled,
And lead on the van,
Wherever you can,
That carries "good-will unto man."

Then Commerce will smile,
And beckon the while,
Oppression shall cease,
Wee and want shall decrease,
O white-winged angels of peace!

—(Martha Perry Lowe.)
Boston Transcript.

Those Ballots Again.

To the Editor of the Townsman:

Prof. Hincks is in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. He is not 'captious,' 'unreasonable,' or 'presumptuous' about it, but his questions are unanswerable—under the circumstances. The citation of more law, and an explanation may convince him of the hopelessness of his quest.

ACTS OF 1888, CHAP. 436.

SECT. 24. No person shall take or receive any ballot from the polling place before the close of the polls. If any voter spoils a ballot he may successfully obtain others one at a time, not exceeding three in all, upon returning each spoiled one. The ballots thus returned shall be immediately cancelled, and together with those not distributed to the voters, shall be preserved and with the check-list used by the ballot clerks, which shall be certified by them to be such, shall be secured in an envelope, sealed, and sent to the several city and town clerks, as required by law in the case of the ballots cast, and the other check-list used.

A few spoiled ballots were returned to the ballot clerks, but the greater number were passed into the ballot boxes, and through the counter's hands, and were finally sealed up in the Town Clerk's envelopes [boxes]—a considerable proportion of the total of 831 ballots cast in Andover Nov. 5.

The counting officers used the "Defective" stamps, and all ballots thus marked were 'preserved' under seal. The election officers sealed up the ballots, and their lips were sealed also. The ballots cannot be examined for any purpose except re-counting, and then only for the office in contest. The accounts of the numerous re-counts indicate that the election officers generally construed the law according to the directions on the ballots. I understand that the Attorney-General thinks they were correct. The non-examination law was made in 1876, a step in the progress toward a perfect secret ballot system. The reasons for its existence apply with less force to the new style of ballots than they did to the old, but its purpose—the protection of the voter—is good as ever.

TOWN CLERK.

Municipal Elections in Various Cities.

At Lawrence the city election was close, but resulted in the removal of Mayor Mack, and the choice of Dr. John Crawford for that position by a majority of 114. The Australian System of voting was used, in fact in all the cities it was given a trial, and in Lawrence there was a large number of blanks, which might have changed the result had there been carefulness in voting. The city again voted for license by a much reduced majority, 194. The government as a whole will be largely Republican, 6 Democrats and 18 Republicans being elected. The vote for Mayor stood: Mack, 2799; Crawford, 2913. The city government for 1890 as elected is:

Mayor—John W. Crawford, D.

ALDERMAN.

Ward one—Frederick M. Libbey, R.

Ward two—Charles T. Main, R.
Ward three—George B. Elliott, R.
Ward four—Arthur A. Bailey, D.
Ward five—Otis Freeman, jr. D.
Ward six—Lewis P. Collins, R.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Ward one—George W. Hall, Emil C. Stiegler, A. Herbert Robinson.
Ward two—John F. Doyle, Henry E. Sugatt, Fred N. Abbott.

Ward three—John M. Lynch, Dennis E. Hally, John D. Mahoney.
Ward four—Robert Barker, George S. Jenkins, Isaac N. Wilson.

Ward five—James H. Derbyshire, Chas. F. Sargent, Benjamin C. Ames.

Ward six—Ellsworth W. Hastings, John W. Bolton, John J. Murphy.

OVERSEERS OF POOR.

Ward one—Edward H. Humphrey.
Ward two—Phineas B. Robinson.

Ward three—Andrew B. Ahern.

Ward four—Robert Haughton.

Ward five—George Collins.

Ward six—Clark Carter.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE ELECTED.

Ward one—James C. Crombie.

Ward three—John Breen, Daniel F. McCarthy.

Ward four—Frederick M. Gardner, Alfred L. Mellen.

Municipal elections took place Tuesday in 19 of the 25 Massachusetts cities—

Brockton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Malden, New Bedford, Newton, Northampton, Quincy, Somerville, Springfield, Taunton, Waltham, and Woburn. Following is a list of the Mayors-elect (an asterisk denoting re-election), together with the verdict of each city on the license question:

Cities.	Mayors.	License.
Brockton,	William L. Douglass,	No.
Cambridge,	*Henry H. Gilmore,	No.
Chelsea,	*Arthur B. Champlin,	Yes.
Fall River,	*James F. Jackson,	No.
Fitchburg,	Charles S. Hayden,	No.
Gloucester,	*William W. French,	Yes.
Haverhill,	Thomas E. Burnham,	No.
Holyoke,	*J. F. Sullivan,	Yes.
Lawrence,	John W. Crawford,	Yes.
Malden,	Joseph F. Wiggins,	No.
New Bedford,	*Walter Clifford,	Yes.
Northampton,	*Jeremiah Brown,	Yes.
Newton,	*Herman M. Burr,	No.
Quincy,	*Charles H. Porter,	No.
Somerville,	*Charles G. Pope,	No.
Springfield,	*Edward S. Bradford,	Yes.
Taunton,	Arthur M. Alger,	Yes.
Waltham,	*Henry N. Fisher,	Yes.
Woburn,	*Edward T. Johnson,	No.

It will be seen that fourteen Mayors are re-elected, one, Mayor Fisher of Waltham, being chosen for the fourth consecutive time.

The action on the license question, as usual, attracts the most attention, and the following statement shows at a glance the votes of Tuesday and of one year ago:

	1888.		1889.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Brockton,	1,720	2,026	1,763	2,229
Cambridge,	3,810	4,483	3,300	3,793
Chelsea,	1,961	1,688	1,647	961
Fall River,	4,216	2,413	2,681	4,124
Fitchburg,	1,614	1,207	1,299	1,414
Gloucester,	1,034	1,200	1,341	861
Haverhill,	2,228	1,398	1,463	1,711
Holyoke,	2,183	876	2,253	771
Lawrence,	3,409	2,017	2,794	2,600
Malden,	612	1,808	848	1,196
New Bedford,	2,550	1,015	2,586	1,841
Newton,	353	1,563	750	1,841
Northampton,	876	630	755	720
Quincy,	488	1,304	618	1,162
Somerville,	744	2,456	635	1,713
Springfield,	3,243	2,049	2,950	2,176
Taunton,	1,456	1,157	1,326	1,095
Waltham,	1,292	1,109	994	791
Woburn,	1,115	842	800	979

The cities which have reversed their attitude on this question are Gloucester, Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, and Woburn. The result in Fall River is of the nature of a "land slide."

Agriculture in Wyoming.

In this letter I am going to try to give the farmers of Andover some idea of the value of eastern-central Wyoming as a farming country. My experience is confined to the country adjacent to the branch of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad which runs along White River in the northwestern corner of Nebraska and into central Wyoming for about a hundred miles, to old Fort Casper.

Land here adapted for farming is of two kinds; that along the creeks and rivers called bottoms or basins, and the high rolling prairie land on the divides. The greater part of the land along the creeks has been taken up, so that persons wish-

ing to pre-empt government land must be content with land in the divides, and away from the creeks, where water can only be obtained from springs or wells.

North of the railroad runs the divide, ten miles wide, which separates the country drained by the Platte and its tributaries from that drained by the Cheyenne River and its tributaries. On this divide are settled many farmers, industrious Swedes, and no less thrifty Americans.

The soil on the divides, a rich loam fine as powder, is from four to ten feet deep, is well adapted for raising all kinds of small grain, corn, potatoes, and vegetables. But all crops are liable to be scorched by a midsummer drought or ruined by a hailstorm, and corn and melons—if the cowboys do not get them—are too often nipped by a September frost.

Along the creeks the danger from drought may be averted by irrigation, though in this part of the country there are few creeks large enough to irrigate thoroughly more than about fifty acres of land. Good native hay can be raised both on the divides and bottoms, in ordinary seasons, without irrigation. By irrigating three tons to the acre can easily be raised. This hay is much "stronger" than eastern hay. Cattle can be fattened on it without the use of corn. This nutritious grass and high altitude combine to give horses strong bone and sinews, and strong lungs.

Last May I visited a ranch on the head of a small creek—too small for irrigation. About one hundred acres had been planted to wheat, millet, oats, potatoes, and corn. The young plants were green and thrifty, and growing fast. I visited this place again in August. A severe hail-storm the month before had killed about nine out of every ten hills of corn and potatoes, and so stunted the millet and wheat that the former was not worth cutting, while the latter yielded about three wagon loads of straw, filled with wheat scarcely headed out, from twenty acres.

Farming in this country without irrigation does not pay, and with irrigation it does not pay unless the farmer can turn his grain into beef and pork. The population is so scanty that there is no home market, and high freight rates exclude eastern markets. The successful farmer in this country must have money enough to equip his ranch, and buy a small herd of good cattle and perhaps a few horses and mares; then he can convert his produce into beef and horseflesh both of which—if good—are easily sold. Good results are secured by unskilled farmers with careless methods of farming so that I am confident that thrifty, industrious farmers with a good knowledge of agriculture and a small capital to start with can succeed here as well as, if not better than, anywhere else.

There is much public land that will be unoccupied for many years to come. This will furnish excellent pasture for stock. The hills are covered with white and pitch pine which any one can have for the hauling. Conclusion; agriculture with irrigation in connection with stock-raising is profitable. If any one who may read this is thinking seriously of coming West to make for himself a home, I should be very glad to furnish him with any information I possess which might help him in his choice of a location. G. W. W.

Glenrock, Wyo., Nov. 19.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Facts and Figures that are of Interest to New England Manufacturers—Why not do some Business with a Country that Furnishes so Good a Market?

The Argentine Republic embraces an area of about 1,250,000 square miles, somewhat less than half that of the United States, constituting a zone measurably corresponding with our own in its boundaries of latitude extending substantially from 22 degrees to 48 degrees South, while our Canadian and Mexican frontiers may be indicated by the same figures North. It is composed of 14 States and 9 Territories, under a system of government closely patterned after our own. Its great natural artery is the River Plate, which with its chief tributaries affords more than a thousand miles of tide water navigation, and several thousand miles of minor but invaluable channels of interior traffic by vessels of comparatively lighter draft. Buenos Aires, its chief city, has a population of upwards of 500,000 people, of

whom less than two-fifths are natives, and the others are contributions from European countries, viz.: Italy, Spain, Germany, France, and England in the order of ratio in which they are named. Although Great Britain comes in at the foot so far as relates to the number of its emigrants, her large hand grasps more than 35 per cent of its commerce.

The increase in population of the Argentine Republic during one-quarter of a century has been 150 per cent, while during the corresponding period the increase of our own country has been 80 per cent. The city of Buenos Aires is growing at a rate not matched by our Kansas City or Minneapolis, or by any other city in our country; its emigrant arrivals in 1886 were 95,000, in 1887 about 160,000, and in 1888, 213,000. Europeans landed on its shores not of the scum and scourgings, but of a general class, superior to the average arrivals at Castle Garden. In its restless energy, it is the nearest counterpart of Chicago to be found in the Western Hemisphere, and is emphatically the metropolis of South America. Rich in charitable, scientific, and other institutions of learning and beneficence, as well as in those contributing to man's self-indulgence, it is a city of refinement, luxury, and elegance. The national system of education is established upon our own lines, and is financially sustained by no niggardly hand; free, compulsory, non-sectarian, and wide-spread in its popular adoption. It has two universities of the highest and most progressive order, one, the University of Buenos Aires, with a faculty of 42 professors, and 684 students, and another, the University of Cordoba with a corps of 36 professors and 546 students, at the latter of which instruction is free. Buenos Aires has 160 miles of street railways in operation, and equipped with cars built in New York; it has a very extensive electric lighting system of the highest efficiency, and a telephone service, in general adoption far ahead of that of Boston. There are upwards of 500 newspapers in the Republic, and more than 20 dailies in Buenos Aires of which two are in the English language.

It enjoys a foreign commerce carried on by 21 different European lines of ocean steamers, of which eight are British, five are French, three Italian, two Spanish, and two German, the whole constituting a fleet of 120 vessels, not one of which carries our flag. There were nearly 1900 steamship arrivals at Buenos Aires during 1888, and so far in 1889 the arrivals have averaged six steamers per day. It also has five inland lines and two regular coast lines of steamers engaged in the domestic traffic. Our tonnage of sailing vessels to the River Plate reaches the pitiful proportion of 2 per cent. During the term of the Cleveland administration a liberal overture was made by the Argentine government looking to a regular line of steamers to run direct between New York and Buenos Aires, with a mail subsidy of \$40,000, but our government at that time groaning under the burden of our surplus, did not deem it expedient to join in the movement.

Buenos Aires, hitherto seriously handicapped by extremely poor harbor approaches, is now constructing a magnificent system of harbor works and docks, at a cost of \$25,000,000 that will surpass any think of the kind in the Western world, one of these docks now being completed and in actual use.

The aggregate banking capital of the Republic is not far from \$300,000,000; centered in, and controlled from, Buenos Aires through a system of branches and local agencies. Buenos Aires has one bank with a paid up capital of \$37,000,000, a circulation of \$22,000,000, deposits of \$56,000,000, \$67,000,000 in loans and discounts. Besides this there are several smaller banks with capitals of from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and a national banking law has been enacted recently, modelling and organizing a system precisely after our own pattern.

	Commerce.	Debt.	Revenue.
Mexico, population, 10,500,000	\$96,000,000	\$156,000,000	\$37,000,000
Argentina, population, 4,000,000	215,000,000	163,000,000	57,000,000
Brazil, population, 130,000,000	210,000,000	325,000,000	62,000,000

Of still greater practical importance to the New England producer is the fact that the prevailing prosperity, and the public and private expenditure in the Argentine

Republic are incomparably more generous than in any of the sister nations. Its people are in a far better condition to appreciate, to purchase, and to pay for our manufactured products, than any of the other South American countries, and she is in fact to-day the largest exporting and importing nation of the Spanish American group, although the third in rank as to population. She has upward of 6000 miles of railway in operation, with as many miles additional far advanced in course of construction and nearing completion, largely owned if not controlled by 60,000,000 of England's sterling pounds.

The sheep population of the United States is not far from 40,000,000, or two-thirds of a sheep to each person. The Argentine Republic has more than 100,000,000, or 25 sheep to each person. Her horned cattle are estimated at upwards of 25,000,000, and her horses at 6,000,000 head. These creatures can be loaded on shipboard at tide water on the River Plate at less cost than they can reach a railroad station on our Western plains. The Leibig beef extract company has \$25,000,000 invested at one place on the Uruguay River, where their preserving works are established and where 500,000 head are annually slaughtered for their purposes. The shipments of carcasses to England, in refrigerator vessels by one concern, reach the large number of 7000 head per week.

England's enterprise is guided by a far-reaching eye, and the foundations of her commerce are laid with courage and wisdom, deep, broad, and strong. In contrast it may be said that New England manufacturers are not wise in despising the day of small beginnings, nor in treating with indifference the commercial invitations and overtures of this sturdy striping that will certainly and soon be our sharp competitor in some of our heaviest exports. We formerly shipped our breadstuffs to all of the South American countries, but the Argentinians are now competing with us in these products, and are shipping to other parts of their continent and to England to the extent of many millions per annum, and it is stated that one single American manufacturer sold no less than 1200 reaping machines in Buenos Aires in 1886, and that his market is rapidly increasing. Locomotives, railway-carriages, machinery, agricultural implements, and the multiform manufactures of wood, constitute a few of our contributions, that ought to be largely expanded in variety, and increased in amount.

Valparaiso, the commercial capital, and seaport of Chili, is now, and is destined to continue in its relation to Buenos Aires, what San Francisco is to New York. Due west from Buenos Aires, exactly 800 miles, they will soon be in direct rail communication with each other by the completion of the B. A. and P. road of which 740 miles are now in operation. The gap of 60 miles across the Andes is rapidly being closed, but to-day one can enter a Pullman car in Buenos Aires at the Atlantic coast, and ride to the city of Mendoza near the foot-hills of the Cordilleras.

The significance and aim of the foregoing is to indicate and emphasize that there is a highly prosperous and progressive people in close sympathy with us, and allied to us in the spirit and form of their government, not so far away as to be beyond our reach, who are encouraging closer relations with us, and whose overtures have not been correspondingly met by us. The condition of our trade at home, the proper ambition of every manufacturer to extend his market, and a due sentiment of national pride, are all considerations that urge in the same direction. If it be admitted as it must be, that there are many industries, the products of which are placed in the markets of the world by European manufacturers, at less cost than it is possible for us to compete with, it is equally certain that in specialties, New England can successfully market her wares in any part of our planet where a customer can be found with means to pay. —Correspondent Springfield Union.

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News and Notes of the Week.

The decrease in the public debt for November was \$4,869,672.

It is said that there are 48 languages and dialects spoken in Mexico.

Twenty-eight thousand persons are suffering from influenza in St. Petersburg.

The town of Elkins, W. Va., had no existence last spring. It is now a thriving place.

Lewis S. Cox & Co. of Philadelphia, knit goods manufacturers, have failed for \$500,000.

It is estimated that 12,500 cases of shoes, valued at \$800,000, were burned in the Lynn fire.

Surveys have been made for an electric railroad from Milford, N. H. to Mount Vernon, via Amherst.

There was a severe earthquake at Alton Bay and other places in New Hampshire early Tuesday morning.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that there has been a decrease of \$4,000,000 in the public debt since November 1.

Professor Edward Olsen, Ph. D., President of the University of Dakota, was one of those who were killed in the Minneapolis fire Saturday night.

There is advertised for sale in Worcestershire a piece of property on a lease which has 1711 years yet to run. It was made for 2000 years in 1600.

The Russian Government is building a railroad across Siberia to the Pacific Ocean. There will be 4000 miles of track and 2500 miles of river transportation.

The three days' session of the Evangelical Christian Alliance opened Wednesday in Tremont Temple, Boston, and the whole meeting promises to be of unusual interest.

Paris is surrounded by ramparts 27 miles long. Within these the river Seine, which divides the city, curves and doubles until there are seven miles of it. It is crossed by 27 bridges.

Gov. Hovey of Indiana, President of the Service Pensions Association of the United States, urges that a pension be granted to every man who served sixty days or more.

The five republics of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador, and Guatemala are reported to have formed a union under the name of the United States of Central America.

Hon. George A. Marden, the popular editor of the Lowell Courier, has received the unusual honor of an invitation to attend as a guest and speaker the dinner of the New England Society of New York on Forefathers' Day.

Congressman Reed was on Saturday nominated for Speaker of the House, Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania for Clerk, A. J. Holmes of Iowa for Sergeant-at-Arms, and Charles W. Adams of Maryland for Doorkeeper.

Artificial coffee is extensively manufactured in Germany. It is made from linseed meal, roasted to a dark color, and mixed with some glutinous substance, when it is pressed into the shape of the real coffee bean by machinery.

The Minneapolis Tribune Building was wrecked by fire Saturday night, and the conflagration was attended by a serious loss of life. Twelve bodies have already been recovered, and at least 20 lives are believed to have been destroyed.

An illustration of the continual force of the wind at a great elevation may be seen by the fact that in less than seven weeks after the flag on the summit of the Eiffel tower was raised, it was almost entirely destroyed. A small strip of the centre alone remained.

A cyclone passed over Buford County, N. C., Thursday, blowing down houses and tearing down trees. A house was blown down near Washington, and six persons were killed. Two persons were killed and many injured by the blowing down of a factory.

Not including Alaska, Brazil is larger in extent than the United States.

Tom Rowe, the bicyclist, arrived at Chicago Monday from San Francisco after making the entire run by wheel, and beating the best similar record by 24 hours and 13 minutes. The journey began Sept. 23, and ended yesterday afternoon at 13 minutes past 2 o'clock.

Fred Douglass, the well-known colored leader, at present Minister to Hayti, is reported to have been snubbed by the Haytian Government. Gen. Hippolyte, the new President of Hayti, has refused to treat with Douglass, it is said, and Secretary Blaine is at a loss what to do about the matter.

The declaration of the official vote of the state in the recent election has been made by the executive council. The total vote of the state for governor was 263,011, of which Lieut. Gov. Brackett has a plurality of 6872, and lacks 8297 of a majority. Mr. Haile, for Lieutenant Governor, has a plurality of 20,791, and a majority of 8035; and Auditor Ladd leads the ticket with a plurality of 28,392, and a majority of 15,196.

George Wm. Curtis, in an address at a Staten Island town meeting the other evening, at which the citizens were devising means for restricting the liquor traffic, alluded to the fact that the formation of the United States was in large measure due to the town meetings organized by Samuel Adams, and said that when the people declared their sentiments in such gatherings they were certain to prevail sooner or later.

Deaths by the electric wire have now become so common in New York city that the unhappy end of a poor clerk in a furnishing store, who was instantly killed on Saturday night while taking the showcase from the sidewalk, receives only a few lines of notice in the local press. In some way the metallic framework of the case came into contact with an electric light wire, and the charge of electricity entered the poor fellow's arm, with fatal results.

Heavy snow storms were reported Friday from Cleveland, Ohio, Port Huron, and Sault St. Marie, Mich., and Covington, Ind. There was a big blockade on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, Friday, between Benton Harbor and Elkhart, Ind. All trains were abandoned until snow plows were sent over the line. On the Grand Trunk road 24 trains were stuck in drifts between Battle Creek and Valparaiso. The snow is three feet deep and badly drifted. Business on the line is suspended.

There was an accident on the Old Colony R. R. at Providence, Saturday evening, which resulted in the death of engineer Burnham, and the fatal injury of fireman Davis. The accident was due to a collision between the engine of the steamboat train and a switch engine. When the steamboat train came whizzing along from Boston, Engineer George Burnham found, much to his surprise, that a switching engine was upon the track. It was on the main line, and so desperate was the situation that Burnham at once realized that a collision was imminent, and he went to the rear of his tender and loosened the train from the engine. Then steam was put on full bent, and the engine was sent flying into the switch engine. It was a desperate piece of business on the part of Engineer Burnham, but it saved the train load of passengers and the seven cars that comprised the train. Engineer Burnham was unfortunate enough to lose his own life by falling from the rear of the tender while in the act of releasing the engine from the train which was threatened with destruction. He was crushed to a jelly between the cars. The fireman, Samuel Davis, was thrown against the ironwork on the cab of the engine, and by the concussion the top of his head was crushed, and the neck part of the head badly fractured. The death of Engineer George Burnham was instantaneous, while Fireman Davis was carried to the hospital unconscious and dying. Fireman Longley of the Worcester switching engine was thrown against the throttle valve on his engine, and the concussion was so great that he was rendered unconscious, and died at the hospital.

WIDE AWAKE A Good Year 1890

"The brightest of the children's magazines."—Springfield Republican. A Merry Year

FIVE GREAT SERIALS:

THAT BOY GID. By William O. Stoddard. Young and old will follow Gideon's adventures and his sister's on their father's acres with laughter and breathless interest.

THE NEW SENIOR AT ANDOVER. By Herbert D. Ward. A serial of school-life in famous Andover—our Rugby. The boys, the professors, the lodgings, the fun.

"THE SONS OF THE VIKINGS." By Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. A right-down jolly story of modern Norse boys.

BONY AND BAN, one of the best of the Mary Hartwell Catherwood serials.

SEALED ORDERS. By Charles Remington Talbot. An amusing adventure story of "wet sheets and a flowing sea."

CONFESSIONS OF AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER. By Alexander Black. Six practical and amusing articles.

LUCY PERVEAR. First of a series of graphic North Carolina character sketches by Margaret Sidney.

TALES OF OLD ACADIE. Twelve powerful true stories by Grace Dean McLeod, a Canadian author.

THE WILL AND THE WAY STORIES. By Jessie Benton Fremont. About men and women who did great things in the face of seeming impossibilities.

THE PUK-WUDJIES. By L. J. Bridgman. The funny Indian Fairy Folk.

BUSINESS OPENINGS FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN. A dozen really helpful papers by Sallie Joy White.

TWELVE MORE DAISY-PATTY LETTERS. By Mrs. Ex-Governor Claflin.

TWELVE SCHOOL AND PLAY-GROUND TALES. The first will be "LAMBKIN; Was He a Hero or a Prig?" by Howard Pyle, the artist.

Postcard Votes and Cash Prizes.

SHORT STORIES sifted from thousands: Santa Claus on a Vegetable Cart. Charlotte M. Vail. Elfrane. William Preston Otis.

How Tom Jumped a Mine. Mrs. H. F. Stickney. The Run of Snow-shoe Thompson. Lieut. F. P. Fremont. Polly at the Book-kitchen. Della W. Lyman. Trailing Arbutus. Heskiah Butterworth. Golden Margaret. James C. Purdy. Peggy's Bullet. Kate Upson Clark.

How Simeon and Sancho Panza Helped the Revolution. Miss Risley Seward. The Difficulties of a Darling. L. B. Walford.

"One Good Turn." Harriet Prescott Spofford.

ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES, novelties: Dolls of Noted Women. Miss Risley Seward. How to Build a Military Snow-Fort. An old West Pointer. How the Cossacks Play Polo. Madame de Meisner. All Around a Frontier Fort. Lieut. F. P. Fremont. Home of Ramona. Charles F. Lummis. A Rabbit Round-Up. Joaquin Miller. Japanese Fighting Kites. J. B. Bernard. U. S. N. Indian Base-Ball Players. F. L. Sloan. "The Hampton Indian Nine." A Party in a Chinese Palace. E. R. Seidmore.

The Poems, Pictures and Departments will be more interesting than ever.

The Christmas Number enlarged 16 pages to admit a great serial of adventure, by Grant Allen, entitled: WEDNESDAY the Tenth: A Tale of the South Pacific.

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MR. JOHN N. COLE,

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ANDOVER, MASS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

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John N. Cole, Manager.

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No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid and notice of the discontinuance given at this office, except at the option of the publishers.

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THE TOWNSMAN for Andover News.

THE ESSEX EAGLE for Lawrence News.

By a special arrangement with the publishers of the Lawrence Weekly Eagle, we are able to offer to the TOWNSMAN subscribers, the Weekly Eagle for 50 cents per year or both the Townsman and Eagle one year, for \$2.50. Specimen copies of either paper may be obtained by addressing the TOWNSMAN.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6 1889.

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Notice to Subscribers.

Owing to the heavy rush in our printing department, we have been unable to change the dates on some of the papers where the subscriptions have been paid for renewal. The proper credit has been made and the change on the paper will be marked as soon as possible.

On page 2 to-day will be found some very interesting reading. The article on the Argentine Republic sets forth many facts, unknown to many of our people, but which should be known, especially of a country so like our own and so far advanced in all modern improvements; the article is well worth reading. Geo. W. Waterman's letter on farming in Wyoming should interest our farmers. One of the conclusions to be drawn from it, is that many of our deserted New England farms are just as desirable as Western ones. Those "Ballots" are again discussed by the Town Clerk and the municipal elections in Massachusetts cities contain some interesting facts.

Post-Office Candidates.

Four years ago this month, Dec. 20, 1885, Mr. Wm. G. Goldsmith was appointed postmaster for the term of four years, to date from March, 1886. The fact that several candidates have circulated petitions during the past year, and that these petitions have now been forwarded to the President, make the coming appointment a matter of much interest to our citizens.

Mr. Abraham Marland and Mr. M. A. Clement have each sent strong endorsements and petitions to the President, and Mr. Goldsmith has also petitioned for a re-appointment.

Mr. Marland is well known as the efficient Andover agent of the Boston & Maine railroad. As such he has without doubt made himself one of the most popular officials ever holding a position of this sort in Andover. A descendant of one of the old Andover families, possessing a good business training obtained from asso-

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ciation for many years with woolen manufacturing industries in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and as agent of the B. & M. R.R., Mr. Marland's qualifications have appealed strongly to many of our leading citizens, who by their endorsement express their belief that he would make a most excellent postmaster.

Mr. Clement's friends have also rallied strongly in his behalf, and his petition is likewise a long and substantial endorsement. Mr. Clement has for many years been a clerk in T. A. Holt & Co.'s store and has many friends to attest his long and efficient service. He, like Mr. Marland, is from an old Andover family and has been well and favorably known from his youth up. Although not possessing the particular training in such work, which is Mr. Marland's from his long railroad experience, Mr. Clement would without doubt administer the affairs of the office very acceptably. Mr. Goldsmith's claim to the office is its administration for the past four years with the success known to all citizens.

Mr. Marland and Mr. Clement are thorough Republicans, and their candidacy will probably have some weight from this fact. Whoever may be appointed will be called upon to provide better facilities as to boxes, etc., than we are now enjoying. Meanwhile the President's action will be awaited with interest.

Spare the Trees.

A petition has been handed to the Selectmen asking for the removal of the trees from the centre of the sidewalk, on Elm Street. "What (you say) those grand old elm trees that for years have tossed and bowed in sunshine and storm?" Yes, those trees are the ones, because they are in the way.

We grant that it is not a pleasant sensation, on a dark night, to run against a huge tree-butt standing in the middle of the sidewalk, but we venture to assert that the abutters there, who walk the street oftener than anyone else, will be unanimous in their protest and cry with the poet:

"Woodman spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me
And I'll protect it now."

Yes woodmen, yes Selectmen, spare the trees! Narrow the roadway and put the sidewalk outside the trees or widen the roadway and put the sidewalk inside the trees, do anything rather than to remove what makes this beautiful street wholly what it is.

The Springfield Republican quotes J. M. Bradley Republican senator-elect, on the biennial sessions question. His Democratic adherents will hardly credit this reported change of party.

The need of better light in the Town Hall was made evident at a recent entertainment, when a lamp in the chandelier began to smoke, and the chimney broke, the pieces falling on the people below and creating considerable commotion, besides a very unpleasant odor. The electric light would about fill the need.

ANDOVER NEWS.

The new houses on Woburn St. are to have a well laid out gravel sidewalk from the corner quite a distance toward Spring Grove Cemetery. Commissioner Hayward is building it.

Mr. Charles Thresh, of Lawrence, is employed at the Popular Cash Market.

Miss Addie Cushing of Braintree has been in town visiting friends this week.

One of the contests at the A.O.U.W. fair will be for a gold badge between Chief of Police Cheever and Chief Engineer Hardy.

The pupils at Miss Barry's botany class are thoroughly enjoying the study of the many specimens that can be seen so nicely under the microscope glass. The next session will be to-morrow at the house of Mrs. Prof. Coy at 11 o'clock A.M.

"Fair Punchard," the paper published in connection with the senior fair at Punchard Hall, to-night, is a very neat and readable little sheet.

The Selectmen are taking every precaution to prevent any spread from the cases of diphtheria in town.

St. Matthews Lodge of Masons, held the annual election of officers last Monday evening, and installation will occur next Monday evening. As some of the officers elected decline to serve, the list is deferred until our next issue, when the places will be filled.

The last entertainment in the People's Course will be one week from Monday evening, Dec. 10, and will consist of a piano recital by Edward Baxter Perry, the blind pianist, whose reputation is too well-known to need any praise beforehand. Remarks on each selection, supplemented by the playing, makes the recital extremely interesting.

A petition has been handed the Selectmen asking that the trees in the middle of the sidewalk on the northerly side of Elm Street between High Street and Maple Avenue, be removed. The Selectmen will consider the matter and take immediate action.

Town Treasurer Parker advertises for sealed proposals for \$150,000 of the Andover Waterworks bonds. Proposals will be received at his office until next Wednesday, December 11. The bonds are to bear interest at 4 per. cent, interest to be paid semi-annually, May 1st and Nov. 1st, at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston.

The town light committee, in company with B. F. Smith, J. K. Bridges, and Fred. Crowell of the Electric Company, and the writer, inspected the street lights Tuesday evening. The principal object, however, was the re-locating of the pole in the centre of Frye Village, which had become dangerous on account of the nearness of the fence recently built on land hitherto used publicly near the brick store, and which the Selectmen for this reason ordered removed. After some discussion, it was decided to place it near the sidewalk, about fifteen feet from the former lamp post. The arc light will be swung on an arm over the street, so that the effect of the light will not be disturbed. After the inspection, Chairman J. M. Bean of the committee, very pleasantly entertained the party at his home, with oysters and hot coffee.

The First Piano Recital.

Fraülein Aus der Ohe who is to give the first of the Abbot Academy Piano Recitals, in Phillips Academy Hall, upon Thursday afternoon, Dec. 12, at 4 o'clock, is the daughter of a professor in the University of Hanover. Even when an infant she showed surprising musical ability, and in her fifth year amazed Von Bülow by naming the tones of complex chords struck by him upon the piano, and which she could not see. Von Bülow induced the elder Kullak to take her as a pupil when she was only seven years, and from that time until she was twelve, she had the benefit of his instruction in Berlin. The next seven years she spent under the direct instruction of Liszt, living at Weimar or Berlin as suited the convenience of her great teacher.

She is fair, she is young, and her playing does the greatest honor to her distinguished instructor, being characterized not only by grace and dignity, but by a strength and elasticity of touch which give both breadth and brilliancy to her phrasing. Slender, modest, yet self-possessed, she touches the piano as if it were her's by right, and instead of all but shattering it by mere nervous strength, brings out its fullest tone without prejudice to its purity by her commanding physical power. It is great good fortune to hear this celebrated young lady in our little village, and one that should not be allowed to slip by unimproved.

Landlord Carter of the Altamonte Hotel.

Mr. Charles L. Carter, proprietor of the Mansion House on "the Hill" will spend the winter in Florida, having assumed the proprietorship of the Altamonte Hotel, which will be opened the first of January. Altamonte is a very popular winter resort, with the best of hotel accommodations. The well known success and ability of Mr. Carter in his management of hotel interests in this town will assure all the patrons of the Altamonte hotel every possible provision for their comfort and enjoyment. Workmen are already making preparations at the hotel for its opening. Mr. Carter will take most of his help from the North. Perhaps a few words in regard to this beautiful village of the sunny south might be of interest in this connection.

Altamonte is situated on the South Florida Railroad, in Orange County, one hundred and fifteen miles south of Jacksonville. It is on some of the very highest land in the state, upon a high hill overlooking lovely lakes, and in the centre of fragrant pine woods. Scattered here and there in the midst of orange groves are the cottages of many Eastern capitalists. As a healthy place, according to authorities, Altamonte ranks very high, the air being extremely dry and pure. The feature of this place as a resort, it is said, is its quietude, where a large number of well-to-do Eastern and Northern business men go for the perfect quiet they get there. The hotel, which Mr. Carter is to manage, is on a high plateau some ninety feet above the St. John's River, in an extensive grove of pines near the banks of two clear-water lakes, affording abundant opportunities for fishing, gunning, and boating. There are enjoyable walks and drives over some of the finest roads in the state. Flowers in the forests bloom the year around. The house accommodates 100 guests, and horse cars run to the railway station half a mile distant. The purest spring water in the country is found there, so proved by analysis. In fact it is a most desirable winter resort, and Mr. Carter's friends will wish him all success in the management of the hotel.

A. O. U. W. Fair.

Next week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, occurs the A.O.U.W. Fair, for which preparations have been going on for some time. Success has attended the efforts of the committee, and it will be a first-class fair in every respect. A large number of useful and ornamental articles will be for sale, just the things for Christmas presents and there will also be many other attractions usually found at such a place. An entertainment will be given each evening. On Thursday evening, drill by the Dennett Sword Corps of Lawrence, 26 men, Captain C. H. Lavelle. If the weather is favorable, they will march from the depot to the hall, escorted by the Andover Drum Corps. On Friday evening, J. E. Jackson of Lawrence, in harmonica solos, and John Maguire in exhibition of plain and fancy, single and double Indian club swinging. Saturday evening, music by the Victor Banjo Club, and saxophone duets. For the benefit of those who cannot attend evenings, the hall will be open Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BALLARDVALE

Maynard E. Clemons has taken charge of a factory at Attleboro, manufacturing patented electrical appliances. The electric light and power plants for Attleboro are also maintained by his company. Some forty or fifty hands, are now employed, and their business is rapidly increasing. Mr. Clemons has many friends who will be glad to learn of his success.

Mrs. Galvin bought the house on Chester St. sold by A. C. Richardson at auction last Saturday, for \$1550. Real estate is not selling under value in Ballardvale just now.

Why don't some of the Lynn shoe manufacturers build here? We have lots of building sites to offer if nothing more.

It is said that electric lights will be put into the engine house. Also, it is rumored, that Chester St. people will be made happy with an incandescent light, thanks to Selectman Stark.

The Y. Y. S. C. E. of the Union church gave a bonnet party in the vestry, Tuesday evening. Each gentleman was forced to trim a bonnet for the lady who held a bow of ribbon similar to one he drew from a hat. A nicely trimmed collection of millinery was the result, and a great deal of enjoyment given those who participated. Fruit, and cake in variety were served.

Miss Bradlee evidently realizes that a newspaper correspondent has a hard life in a place like Ballardvale, as the representatives of the press each received a bouncing turkey, Thanksgiving day, for which thanks are due.

The Ruggles Street Quartette and Mrs. Kintz caused a great many people to be kept standing on their feet for upwards of two hours Wednesday evening, for such was the number that came to hear them that all seats were filled long before the opening time. But even the standing ones were well repaid for their trouble as this third entertainment of the Bradlee Course was a splendid one. The singing of the Quartette was much liked as was proved by the fact that they were recalled every number except the initial and closing selections. Dr. Clark rendered Watson's "Anchored" in admirable style. He is a bass singer of great range, and has a fine voice. Mrs. Kintz is always popular with Ballardvale audiences, and her selections were never so well interpreted. All were capital, but "The Stage Driver's Story," "She wanted to learn Elocution," "The Hypochondriac," and a story of a Yankee in London, in response to an encore, were received with special favor.

Members of the Y.P.C.L. of the M. E. Church and friends assembled at the house of Mrs. Jas. Hudson, Sand St. on Thanksgiving night. The occasion was the social meeting of the society, and a large number filled the parlors. Refreshments were served and the evening was spent in listening to music, remarks by the pastor, president of the society, and the Sunday school superintendent. Miss Alice Barstow of Linden, pupil of Mrs. Small, read "A Woman's Vengeance," Josiah Allen's Wife in New York," and responded to a hearty encore by "Money Musk," with piano accompaniment. Mrs. E. E. Small and Mr. E. M. Fessenden rendered piano duets, and received a recall from the company present. Miss Mary and Mr. James Hudson also rendered piano solos. The remainder of the evening was spent in a social manner, and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the hostess for the hospitality and courtesy extended to the Y.P.C.L. and friends.

A Card.

We desire to thank our many friends for the kindness and sympathy extended us in our affliction.

MR. AND MRS. WM. LAWRENCE.

TOWNSMAN CLUBBING LIST.

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The above list includes the best periodicals published in our country and we trust TOWNSMAN readers will avail themselves of this opportunity to get the best reading at these low rates.

NORTH ANDOVER.

"Joyful Women" is the subject of the last lecture in the course that will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Hodge in the Methodist vestry Sunday evening at 6.30 o'clock.

Ellen, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mackie died Friday morning suddenly of membranous croup, aged three years. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. George Walker at the house, Monday afternoon. Many beautiful flowers surrounded the little casket. Mrs. Holden of Billerica, and Mrs. Wrigley of Lowell sent a floral pillow; Mrs. James H. Davis, cut flowers; Mrs. Hinchcliffe of Ballardvale, a basket; Ralph Robinson, a bouquet; Maggie McDonald, a basket; Mr. and Mrs. Brodie, bouquet; Mr. and Mrs. Rodney, bouquet; Mrs. Mackie, Groveland, bouquet.

Workmen finished laying the gas main along Marblehead Street, Union Village, Thursday. Among the residents on this street who are to light their houses with gas are: Messrs. F. A. Warren, J. G. Kimball, A. W. Brainerd, P. J. Sweeney.

The Ladies' Sewing Society connected with St. Paul's church has decided to hold a sale in Odd Fellows Hall, Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 14. Admission free.

Mr. D. W. Chase, of Brockton, was entertained over the Sabbath at the home of Mr. William A. Moulton.

Worshipful Master Geo. I. Smith has appointed the following officers of Cochichewick Lodge of Odd Fellows: S. S., A. W. Badger; J. S., John Burnham; Chaplain, Rev. Elias Hodge; Organist, E. S. Colby; I. S., Nathan Foster; Tyler, Frederick P. Hannaford; D. D. G. M., Dr. C. P. Morrill is to install the officers this evening.

There were 552 visitors in the Public Reading Room during November.

Rev. Stoyan K. Vatrasky of Bulgaria gave an interesting sketch of his life and religious experience, at the Sunday evening meeting at the Congregational church.

Mr. Frank Tisdale and family have been spending a few days visiting friends in Salem.

Miss Letitia Rea exhibited at her studio Thursday and Friday afternoons of this week, a portrait in oils, which she had enlarged from a photograph of the late Mrs. George L. Davis. The painting will be placed on exhibition at Colburn's, Lawrence, soon.

Mrs. Horace N. Stevens is having an exterior chimney built on the northerly side of the house.

Mrs. Loring B. Rea, who has been quite ill since the death of her husband, is reported better.

Mrs. Simon Fernald and children of Kittery, Me. have been spending a few days at the home of Mr. William Fernald.

Bradstreet Colony of the Order of Pilgrim Fathers enrolled six new members at the last meeting, and nearly a dozen applications are now pending.

Lawrence Hayes, who was found by the wayside by Officers Harris and Mizen last week Wednesday, received a fine of \$5 and costs in the Police Court, Lawrence, Friday morning.

The representatives of the United Endowment League will conduct a public meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall this evening. Officers of the Supreme Lodge will be present, and will give full explanation of the object and purpose of the Order. Dr. Chas. P. Morrill has been appointed medical examiner, and has the charter lists at his office. Mr. Alphonso Bixby, one of our former North Andover boys, is the deputy, and is interested in forming a branch of the insurance order in town.

As important business is to be transacted, a full attendance of the members is desired at the meeting of the Y. P. M. L. and S. Society, next Friday evening. Sketches from the life, character, and writings of Mark Twain will occupy the literary portion of the meeting.

The card clothing department of the Davis and Furber Machine Co., is to start on full time Saturday.

The Congregational Club meet at the North Church, Haverhill, Monday evening.

If the weather proves favorable for work it is expected that the electric lights will be in operation in about a week.

Work will be resumed laying the gas mains on Water Street as soon as possible.

Corp. Adams has received his discharge from the North Andover Rifles and Private J. W. Flynn has been appointed to succeed him.

Sergeant Badger and Privates Hamlin and Babb have been chosen a committee to procure a small rifle for armory practice, in accordance with the new method adopted by the 8th Regiment.

There was a very pleasant reunion of the former members of the North Andover Total Abstinence Society, at the home of Mr. Oliver R. Gile, Wednesday evening. A bountiful spread was tendered the company and a few hours social chat followed. Brief, but earnest remarks showed that those present were determined to work zealously against license in town at the March meeting. A vote of thanks was tendered the host and hostess for their courteous hospitality. It was the desire of all to make the affair an annual custom.

An exhibition drill will be given by Co. L, at the Grand Carnival of the Pentucket Light Infantry, Haverhill, Friday evening, Jan. 10.

Michael Roberts has removed to Lawrence.

"New Strength for New Needs" is the topic for consideration at the meeting of the Y. P. S. of C. E. at the Congregational Church Sunday evening.

The following constitute the committee who have charge of the First Grand Ball, complimentary to the honorary members, to be given in Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday evening, December 31. Refreshments, Captain Reeves, Sergeant Badger, Corporal Flynn, Private Hamlin; Printing, Lieutenant Weil, Privates Costello and Russell; Music, Sergeant Coan, Private O'Brien.

The sale conducted by the Ladies' Charitable Union, Wednesday afternoon and evening, drew forth a good attendance, although the day was the coldest of the season thus far.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Loring Bailey Rea, were held at the home of his brother, Mr. Geo. A. Rea, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. H. H. Leavitt officiating. Services were also conducted at the grave according to the masonic ritual Cochichewick Lodge, which had charge of arrangements. Among the floral offerings was a large pillow with the word "Brother" from the relatives. An emblematic device from the attending lodge, and a basket of choice roses from Hon. J. A. Wiley. Past Masters, Dr. C. P. Morrill, Thos. K. Gilman, W. W. Chickering and Brothers, J. A. Ellison, Martin H. Pulsifer, and L. G. Lacy, acted as bearers. Previous to the departure of the body for the East, services were held by Yellowstone Lodge, No. 26 of Miles City, Montana. Mr. Rea was also a member of the Chapter and Commandery of that place.

Wynona Lodge received two new members Monday evening, and two others were proposed for membership. The evening's programme consisted of readings by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, Dunbar; remarks, Mr. F. W. Frisbee; reading, Miss Alice F. Harris; songs, brothers Chas. Moulton, Gile, Sanborn and Casey. Messrs. Geo. A. Reed, F. W. Frisbee, Charles W. Moulton, Rev. Elias Hodge, and Andrew McLean were appointed to arrange for a public meeting to be held at an early date.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society met with Mrs. Aaron G. Rea, Wednesday afternoon.

At the meeting of the Y. P. M. L. and S. S. Friday evening, Longfellow was the subject considered; selections from "Tales of the Wayside Inn" were given by different members, and readings and instrumental music completed the evening's programme.

At the annual meeting of N. A. Grange last Tuesday evening the following officers were chosen: Master, Peter Holt, Jr.; Overseer, Geo. A. Rea; Lecturer, Mrs. Oscar Rea; Steward, S. D. Berry; Asst. Steward, E. A. Fuller; Chaplain, Geo. G. Chadwick; Treasurer, W. H. Hayes; Secretary, Lizzie F. Ingalls; Gate-keeper, C. F. Bisbee; Pomona, Mary Nason; Flora, Bessie Poor; Ceres, Dollie M. Farnum; L. A. S., Mrs. C. F. Bisbee; Executive Committee for three years, Albert Berry; Purchasing Agent, J. C. Poor.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Methodist Church last evening, it was unanimously decided to light the vestry with gas. Rev. Mr. Hodge was chosen a committee to raise the necessary fund.

Obituary.

Death has once more made his silent appearance in our community, and quietly removed from earthly cares another of our aged and highly respected women, Mrs. Mary (Longley) Barker, whose death unex-

pectedly occurred at the homestead in the River District Friday night at 11.45 o'clock. Had her life been spared until the following Monday she could have celebrated her 78th birthday. During the autumn months she had been rather better than usual, and only Thanksgiving day did she complain of feeling unwell. Kind hands administered to her wants, and Friday forenoon she sank into a quiet sleep from which friends were unable to waken her. It is thought that the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain was the immediate cause of death. She was the daughter of Obediah and Elizabeth Longley who were Quakers, and her native place was Sidney, Me., where at one time during early life, she taught school. For a short time she lived in Fall River, but for nearly 47 years she has been a resident of town. July 4, '61, her husband died leaving a family of five children, the eldest 16, the youngest 10 years of age. Always recognized as a woman of rare business qualities, by thrift and good management, the family was kept together until well advanced to manhood and womanhood, when they sought homes of their own. Her solicitude for the young people was another of her noteworthy characteristics, and her motherly nature endeared her to all, while her memory of events from early childhood was remarkably clear, and the recollection of bits of family history concerning many of the older residents was a source of help and interest to many. She also had a peculiar charm in relating tales and anecdotes to the little ones whom she loved. Originally she attended worship at the Baptist, but of late years at the Congregational church, West Boxford. Three sons, John, Geo. L., and Jacob Barker, and a daughter, Mrs. J. Henry Nason of West Boxford survive her. Funeral services were held from her late home, Tuesday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Hubbard of West Boxford officiating. Her three sons and Mr. J. H. Nason acted as bearers. Among the floral tributes was a pillow inscribed "Mother," from the children; an open book with a groundwork of white pinks with the word "Grandmother," in blue immortelles, from the grandchildren; sheaf of wheat, Mrs. Geo. L. Barker; broken wreath, Mrs. J. H. Nason; seventy-seven choice roses and a rosebud, indicative of the age of the deceased, from Mrs. Jacob and Mrs. Ella Barker. The remains were interred in Ridgewood Cemetery.

From a periodical issued probably sometime during the year 1861, we clip the following interesting bit of family history concerning the ancestors of the late Mrs. Mary L. Barker. The John Woodcock referred to in the following was Mrs. Barker's grandsire:

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—There is now living in Maine a family consisting of four sisters and two brothers, children of John Woodcock, who moved to Sidney, in that state, from the town of Attleboro', Mass., when Maine was a wilderness. The eldest is eighty-two, and the youngest sixty-five years old. There was, until last October, eight in the family—four brothers and four sisters—whose ages averaged over seventy-one years; and only one death, that of an infant, occurred previous to October, 1860, when one of the sons, Benjamin, died in the town of Mercer, at the age of seventy years and seven months. The next death was that of John Woodcock, who died Feb. 16, 1861, in the town of Sidney, at the age of seventy-nine years and eight months. He was for many years in active public life, having served his town and state in many public offices, and with that modesty of character and devotion to duties that gained for him a name that will long be remembered with gratitude by those who knew him while living. He was a farmer, but never married. In 1812 he was one of the Selectmen of the town, and was engaged in furnishing provisions for the army; and afterwards, in the winter of 1815, he was entrusted with important business with the Legislature of this state, and made the journey from Sidney to Boston on horseback; and after transacting his business at the old State House, boarding at the time in the building that was once called the Bluebell Tavern, near the corner of State and Washington Sts., he visited his friends in Attleboro', and then returned to Maine,—making a journey of nearly five hundred miles on horseback, and in the winter, when the roads were in many places almost impassable on account of the snow.

All the members of the family have been remarkably temperate and industrious farmers, and rank well with the hardy pioneers of Maine.

Some idea of the difficulties to be encountered, and the energy necessary to meet them, at the time this family moved to Maine, will be conceived when it is known that they were obliged to go to Gardiner to get their grain ground, a distance of eighteen miles, with no other guide but spotted trees through the forest.

O. O.

Rubber Footwear

—AND—

OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS

T. A. HOLT & Co.,

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Piano Recitals.

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THREE RECITALS

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Season Tickets \$2.00, Single Tickets \$1.00.

First Recital.

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PHILLIPS ACADEMY HALL,

Thursday Dec. 12, at 4 p.m.

Tickets for sale at the Andover Bookstore.

HOUSES TO LET.

The House lately occupied by George S. Minor on Elm Street. Also

FOR SALE or TO LET.

The House formerly owned by Albert S. Manning on High St. Inquire of

JOHN H. FLINT.

Andover, Nov. 13th 1889.

OPENING.

BON MARCHE

We would call the attention of the ladies of Lawrence and vicinity, to our full and complete line of fine Imported and Domestic

MILLINERY GOODS!

An elegant line of RIBBONS from the celebrated house of Debenham & Freebody of London. These goods are first-class, and are sold lower than the domestic goods can be manufactured. Ostrich Plumes, Tips and Fancy Feathers in great color and variety. A full line of Velvets in all prices and shades. And in trimmed goods, we can show some very stylish novelties, not to be found elsewhere. Felt Hats and Bonnets in all shapes and colors. We would also call attention to the most complete line of Infants and Children's wear in the city, and at prices that cannot fail to suit.

MRS. A. K. DYER will continue in the management of the store for the present, and will be glad to see her old friends, and make every effort to please all who may favor us with their patronage.

THE BON MARCHE,

401 Essex Street,

LAWRENCE.

A Few Suggestions

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS.

TO BE OPENED DECEMBER 9, 1889.

1st. The many beautiful little BOOKLETS, growing more and more attractive with each season. VERY HANDSOME.

2d. More expensive and elaborate GIFT BOOKS. We shall have a much larger line for this year than ever before.

3d. STATIONERY in almost endless variety. Beautiful designs that come from a constant study of the new novelties.

ON THIS DEPARTMENT we include the handsome embossing which adds so much to the character of the note paper, and of which we are doing more and more each season.

4th. ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS. From a half dozen orders a month in our ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT, we have increased to nearer a half dozen a day. Doesn't this mean satisfactory work and price?

ORDERS should be sent early if you would avoid disappointment, for CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

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STANDARD

THERMOMETERS.

Buy one now, when you are starting your furnace fire for the winter, and save many times its price in coal at

WHITING

THE

JEWELLER.

JACQUES BONHOMME.

By MAX O'RELL, Author of "Jonathan and His Continent," "John Bull and His Island," "John Bull's Daughters," Etc.

V—THE FRENCH AT WORK.

Gallie Laboring Men and Their Peculiarities—The Patient Peasant—He is for Peace and Not War—Shopkeepers of France—French Officials.

Things have greatly changed since that exact and most impartial observer La Bruyere drew the following picture of the French peasantry two hundred years ago: "You see," said he "certain wild animals, males and females, about the land, dark, livid, naked, and all burnt with the sun, bound to the soil, which they dig and stir with unflagging patience. They seem to articulate words, and when they stand up they show a human face, and, indeed, they are none other than men; at night they retire to their dens, where they feed on black bread, water and roots. They save other men the trouble of sowing, digging and reaping, and deserve not to lack of that bread which they have grown."

Today the French peasant lives in his own cottage, cultivates his own field, and demands nothing beyond peace and fine weather. No doubt this cottage of his would appear to an American tourist to be lacking of many comforts. It is carpetless, it is true, but it belongs to him, and that makes up for many drawbacks. He is contented and rich like the rest of us, not in the things which he possesses, but in those which he knows how to do without. He is peaceful, simple, sober and laborious. His ideal of life is the independence which is the fruit of labor and economy; he is satisfied with very little in the days of his strength, because the prospect of eating his own bread near the door of his own cottage when his strength is gone makes him happy. So he works steadily, unceasingly, with a wife who is a true helpmate. He is no fire eater, no dreamer of new worlds to conquer. The surging passions of great towns are horrible to him. He wants to be left alone, and cries for peace at the top of his voice.

So eager is he after this blessing that in 1881 his representatives in parliament upset the first Ferry ministry by a majority of 355 to 68 on account of the expedition to Tunis, although that expedition had been highly successful from a military point of view. In 1882 the Freycinet ministry was defeated on the vote of credit which they asked to enable France to join with England in an armed intervention in Egypt. In 1885 the second Ferry ministry was upset by a majority of 306 to 149 on account of the Tonkin expedition. So much to show how aggressive the French nation is! The permanently aggressive nations are the nations where the people are oppressed and wretched. Militarism is not compatible with national prosperity and happiness. The prosperity of the common people, and the use they are learning to make of liberty, are the great facts which will tend to make France a nation more and more peaceful. The French peasant might well express a wish that the government should still improve his position; but he is quiet, and no government thinks of him particularly. If he were to make as much noise as the Paris workman, he might be listened to.

The real pretender in France is not the Comte de Paris or Prince Victor Napoleon, nor the Duc d'Aumale or Prince Jerome; the real pretender is the Paris workman. If you speak to him of "the people," it is he, and he alone, whom he supposes you mean. The millions of quiet peasants, laborers and other rural toilers he totally ignores; he is the "sovereign people." The Parisian workman is not satisfied with the old cry: "What is the capitalist? Everything. What ought he to be? Nothing." His new cry is: "What is the workman? Nothing. What ought he to be? Everything." A member of the commission appointed by the late French parliament to inquire into the Paris workman's life, asked one of them to get up the budget of his family expenses. After describing minutely all the necessities, the workman put down: "For music halls, theatres, distractions—three hundred francs." And on the member of parliament suggesting that the last item might, perhaps, be reduced, the Paris workman indignantly retorted: "Do you think that we are going to live like brutes?"

The present house of deputies is all occupied with the question of employers and employed, granting one by one all the demands of the latter. Nobody seems concerned about the rural population, by far the most interesting of all. How is that? Simply because the peasants do not hold stormy meetings, do not speak of erecting barricades, and are quiet, peaceful, industrious, sober, and law abiding people. The peasant has

the sun, and if his harvest is destroyed by the frost, the hail or the drought, it is for him to make the best of it; while the Paris workman goes to the music halls, smokes cigars and talks politics. Suppose the country engages in war, the Paris workman assumes a uniform and sings war songs, but the peasant sees his land laid waste and his cottage burned down; and this is why you will understand that he feels it his duty to hate the Germans in a theoretical way, but hopes and trusts that he may not live to see the day when he or his sons may be called upon to avenge the disasters of the terrible year 1870.

A great prejudice imposed upon English speaking people on the subject of France, and one which I should very much like to destroy, is the belief in the importance of our Anarchists. This belief is kept alive by a few journalists, who love to fill their columns with the sayings and doings of French Anarchists. The Anarchists! Well, we keep the article as the English and Americans do, and they are about as important as their. France, honest, economical, hard working, ignores them. They are no party, no power, in the state. They are not represented in our parliament. I believe that the German Anarchists alone, of all the parties owning that generic name in Europe, have a true representation in the legislature.

If the French are industrious, they are not so in the same way as the English. The French never, or very seldom, allow themselves to be completely absorbed by business. They always set apart a certain portion of time to the amenities of life. They are as serious as you like at work, but in a moment they will exhibit any amount of good humor at play, and again will resume the harness as quickly as it was thrown off. If you go into a shop at dinner time—I speak now of the small provincial towns—you may run the risk of receiving very little attention, or even none at all.

I remember once—it was at St. Malo, in the summer—I entered a hatter's shop at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. A well dressed, lady like girl came out of the back parlor and inquired what I wanted. "I want a straw hat, mademoiselle," I said.

"Oh, that's very awkward just now!" "Is it?"

"Well, you see," she said, "my brother is at dinner; and after a pause of a few seconds she added: "Would you mind calling again in an hour's time?"

"Not at all," I replied; "I shall be delighted to do so."

I was not only amused, but struck with admiration for the independence of that worthy hatter. After a few years' residence in England, a little sense of that description was a great treat.

An hour later I called again. The young girl made her second appearance.

"My brother waited for you for quite ten minutes," she said to me; "he has gone to the cafe with a friend now."

"I am sorry for that," I said; "when can I see him?"

"If you step across to the cafe, I am sure he will be happy to come back and attend to you."

I thanked the young lady, went to the cafe, and introduced myself to the hatter, who was enjoying a cup of coffee and having a game of dominoes with a friend. He asked me to allow him to finish the game, which, of course, I was only too glad to do, and we turned to the shop together.

Another time, I happened to be in a little Norman town.

Having broken the glass of my watch, I inquired who was the best watchmaker in the place. It was a M. Perrin, I was told.

I made for M. Perrin's shop. The shop was closed, and the shutters up. Outside was stuck a card, on which I read:

"M. and Mme. Perrin are out of town; they will be back on Tuesday."

It was Saturday. M. and Mme. Perrin were enjoying a holiday.

I admired their independence, and waited till they returned to have my watch repaired.

Nobody wants to know the time in Normandy, and for three days I did as my happy compatriots.

In business the Frenchman is probity itself, as a rule, and his punctuality would almost make an Englishman smile. He may rather hamper his commerce by attention to trifles, but when he sells you something you may take it for granted it is what he represents it; for he is jealous of his good name as a tradesman or manufacturer, and likes to hear compliments of his goods. He likes the money made out of them, of course, but that is not an absorbing point with him. He is satisfied when he has made a modest fortune, and moves on to make room for another man. So that he has enough to give his never very numerous children a sound education and a good start in life, and procure the modest comforts of life, he is content.

And this is how in France you see the good things of this world more equally divided than in England. There are few

colossal fortunes; but in the provincial towns pauperism is not known as an institution, which makes up for it. I do not hesitate to affirm that not only does the small French bourgeois not covet wealth, but that he is almost afraid of it. He prefers comfort to luxury. He considers \$1,500 a year a very snug income. When his government securities assure him this sum, he knocks off work and prepares to make himself happy and comfortable for the rest of his life.

You may well imagine how amusing it is to hear sometimes that the good fellow has the reputation of being unmanageable and revolutionary.

He is so easily manageable that every time we have a new ministry he says to his neighbor:

"I see M. So-and-So is made prime minister; do you know who he is?"

"Not I," answers the neighbor: "I had never heard his name before."

And both seemed to be concerned about the new ministry about as much as I am concerned about the ministerial crisis in the Sandwich Islands. He is so easily manageable that for peace' sake he will endure things that would rouse an Englishman to rebellion. He has the good fortune to live under a government that looks after him and sees to all his little wants, which makes and sells him fireproof cigars, matches that have "struck"—that is to say, which obstinately refuse to strike—and that keeps his public accounts and carries them to the fourth decimal, a luxury which costs him a good fourth of his revenue in personnel and red tape, but which saves the treasury at least half a crown per annum.

The centimes column is guaranteed exact by every government clerk in France, and thus it is that Frenchmen get consoled for the little errors which occasionally occur in the column of the millions. The Frenchman is kept in order by a legion of civilians in uniform, from the prefect down to the omnibus conductor, who takes him under his protection, demands his fare with an air of command, and sets him down at his destination as if he were a parcel. Whatever his government is, he is constantly complaining of it; but the dear man ought to know that nations have the governments they deserve. He generally accuses his administration of doing too much for him. Well, he is quite right, but he does not attempt to do anything himself. As a clever writer on French manners said, "He is taken 'charge of, bag and baggage, by the government on his travels, and carefully looked after in his domicile as if he were a child." The man clothed in government uniform assumes that arrogant, not-to-be-questioned air which would send an Englishman into fits.

When the English appoint a new government official, it is another servant that you add to your household. When we French appoint a new government official, it is a new master that we give to ourselves to snub us or to bully us.

I have an interesting illustration of this:

Two young chemists (one English, the other French) were in partnership in Paris, and one day made up their minds to start afresh in Egypt. Each wrote to his consul in Cairo. The Englishman's letter ran thus:

"DEAR SIR—I am about to open business as a chemist in Cairo. Will you be good enough to tell me what are my chances of success in Egypt, and what formalities, if any, I should have to comply with before entering upon the undertaking?" Yours truly, "JOHN."

By return post he received a most polite letter containing all the detailed information he wanted.

The young Frenchman wrote: "MONSIEUR LE CONSUL GENERAL—I am desirous of setting up as a chemist in Cairo. Dare I hope that you will spare a few minutes of your valuable time to give me such information and advice as you may consider likely to be of use to me? With many apologies for intruding upon you, I have the honor to be, Monsieur le consul general, with greatest respect, your most obedient and humble servant, JACQUES."

This letter was written four years ago. The dear fellow is still waiting for that consul's reply. Of course, his English friend is now established in Cairo, comfortable and prosperous, doing a roaring trade in pills with the new proteges of her Britannic majesty.

The Teeth of Idiots.

A peculiar tendency in idiots to imperfections and disease in the teeth has been noticed by several physicians, and it has been studied by Mme. Sollier in 100 cases of idiots taken at random. The multiplicity and variety of the dental lesions were remarkable, and the conclusion has been drawn that, ideocy, with or without epilepsy, predisposes to arrests of development and to anomalies of dentition. The effect rarely appears in the first teeth, but almost wholly in the second.—New York Telegram.

GREAT MEN'S EYES.

They Were Not Always Seen Alike by Those Who Knew Their Owners.

Emerson used to say that each man carried in his eye the exact indication of his rank in the immense scale of men. Another close observer of human nature asserts that persons with prominent eyes are found to be ready speakers and writers. A third holds the theory that the prevailing color of the eyes of men of genius is gray.

Col. Higginson mentions Nathaniel Hawthorne's "gray eyes," whilst Mr. F. H. Underwood, "who once studied them attentively, found them mottled gray and brown, and undescribably soft and winning." Elsewhere we find it asserted that "no finer eyes had appeared in the literary circles of Great Britain since Burns' time than those of Hawthorne." Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke, describing their visit to Leigh Hunt in 1856, speak of his "silvered hair, thin pale cheeks and wondrous eyes, which were no less beautiful in their aged aspect than they had been in their useful one." Dickens' eyes were characterized by Forster as "wonderfully beaming with intellect, and running over with humor and cheerfulness," and by Carlyle as "clear, blue, intelligent."

David Gray's were "large and lustrous;" and Dante Rossetti's "gray blue, clear and piercing, and characterized by that rapid penetrative gaze so noticeable in Emerson." In one of his letters to Cottle, Southey refers to William Goodwin's "large noble eyes." Landor's have been described as "bold, full, blue gray," and as "large and full." In one of Carlyle's letters to Emerson he refers to Landor as "a tall, broad, burly man, with gray hair, and large, fierce rolling eyes." Emerson learned from this same source of Southey's eyes "that seem running at full gallop; and of old Rogers' "with those large, blue eyes, cruel, sorrowful."

James Russell Lowell's eyes "in repose have clear blue and gray tones, with minute dark mottlings. In expression they are strangely indicative of his moods. When fixed upon study, or while listening to serious discourse, they are grave and penetrating; in ordinary conversation they are bright and cheery; in moments of excitement they have a wonderful luster."

Shelley's eyes are always spoken of as magnificent, and fully indicative of his wayward genius. One writer describes them as "large and animated, with a dash of wildness in them;" another speaks of them as "such a pair of eyes as are rarely ever seen in a human or any other head, intensely blue, with a gentle and lambent expression, yet wonderfully alert and engrossing." Melwin, whilst writing on Shelley's personal appearance, refers to his blue eyes, "very large and prominent. They were at times, when he was abstracted—as he often was in contemplation—dull, and, as it were, insensible to external objects; at others, they flashed with the fire of intelligence." Tom Moore's eyes were "as dark and fine as you would wish to see under a set of vine leaves."

Of Coleridge it is reported: "His forehead was prodigious—a great piece of placid marble; and his fine eyes, in which all the activity of his mind seemed to concentrate, moved under it with a sprightly ease, as if it were pastime to them to carry all that thought." Another friend of his writes: "The upper part of Coleridge's face was excessively fine. His eyes were large, light gray, prominent and of liquid brilliancy, which some eyes of fine character may be observed to possess, as though the orb itself retreated to the innermost recesses of the brain." In his "Life of Sterling," Carlyle introduces his famous description of Coleridge's appearance. "The deep eyes, of a light hazel, were," he says, "as full of sorrow as of inspiration; confused pain looked mildly from them, as in a kind of mild astonishment."

Of Charles Lamb it has been said: "His features were strongly yet delicately cut; he had a fine eye as well as forehead." The eyes of Keats were described by one of his contemporaries as "mellow and glowing; large, dark and sensitive." Cowden Clarke states that they were of a brown color, or dark hazel, thus contradicting Mrs. Procter's assertion that they were "blue." Goldsmith's were gray or hazel, they were designated by himself "disgustingly severe."

"The finest eyes, in every sense of the word, which I have ever seen in a man's head (and I have seen many fine ones) are those of Thomas Carlyle." Such is the testimony of Leigh Hunt. In a description of the "Chelsea Sage" as a lecturer at Willis' Rooms we find the following: "There he stood, rugged of feature; brow abrupt like a low cliff, craggy over eyes deep set, large, piercing, between blue and dark gray, full of rolling fire."

Leigh Hunt, in his autobiography, speaking of Wordsworth's appearance, says: "I never beheld eyes that

looked so inspired or supernatural. They were like fires half burning, half smoldering, with a sort of acid fixture of regard, and seated at the further end of two caverns. One might imagine Ezekiel or Isaiah to have had such eyes."—Chambers' Journal.

JAPAN'S SACRED MOUNTAIN.

Ascent of the Abode of a Divinity of the Ancient Japanese.

The celebrated volcanic mountain called Fujiyama, which was regarded as the abode of a divinity in the ancient Japanese mythology, is visible in clear weather at a distance of nearly a hundred miles on different sides. It is situated about seventy miles southwest of Yedo or Tokio, the present capital of the mikado's kingdom; and, rising to a height of 12,000 feet, has the loftiest summit though it is not the biggest altogether of the numerous volcanic mountains in Japan. Nor is it still an active volcano, its last eruption having occurred in the year 1707. The Asama-yama, to the northwest of Tokio, has a crater 1,000 feet wide, constantly emitting smoke and steam; and that of Aso-sah, in the southern island, Kin-shiu, is of magnitude only surpassed by the volcanoes of Hawaii, writes a correspondent to a London exchange.

Sotemba, a village three hours by railway from Yokohama, is practically the starting point for an ascent of Fujiyama. From Sotemba one has a "jinrik-sha" drive of two hours, through a sufficiently pretty country, to Subashiri, when the vehicle has to be dismissed and pack horses substituted until the station of Makayeshi, or Umagishi, an hour further on, is reached, when one must alight and proceed on foot, no other method of ascending this sacred mountain being allowed by the Japanese.

It is an easy ascent, the party of seven with which our correspondent went up, three being ladies, doing the whole of the walking part—that is, from Umagishi to the summit—in eleven hours and twenty minutes, starting at half-past 4 in the afternoon. After passing through about five miles of forest they came suddenly on the bare ashes of the cone; and here a guide becomes useful, as the path, merely a smoothening of the lava by the sandaled feet of Japanese pilgrims, is very obscure, and in places quite undiscoverable. On the way up are ten rest houses or stations, placed at almost equal distances apart, where one can sleep, and during the two months when the ascent is practicable, get such refreshment as is usually to be obtained in the country in Japan. The intention of this party was to get to the fifth station and sleep there at night.

This station was reached at 11 o'clock, and after some light refreshment, the coolies having brought on their baggage and provisions, they found little difficulty in sleeping, although their beds were composed of thin Japanese quilts and the bare boards of the floor. The fifth station is a small stone hut, roughly lined with planking, with a fireplace in the center, on which pine logs were burning cheerfully, but there was no chimney or outlet of any kind for the smoke. They were well above the clouds when the moon rose and formed one of the most beautiful pictures ever seen, preferable even in its quiet beauty to the almost startling glory of the sunrise, by which they were awakened at 4 o'clock the next morning.

At half-past 5 they were again on the march, and at twenty minutes past 10 they arrived at the summit of Fujiyama. It was fortunately a clear day, so the view was grand, but the wind was too bitterly cold to allow one fully to appreciate the beauty of the prospect. The crater of the volcano is partially filled with snow, which remains there all the year round, and has an exceedingly wild and desolate appearance, though not without a peculiar beauty of its own.

Fujiyama is ascended yearly by about 500 Japanese and perhaps thirty foreigners. The Japanese consider it a sacred pilgrimage, and our correspondent met a good many of them, both going up and coming down, dressed in the quaintest variety of costumes.

Quotations from Scalps.

During the French and Indian war in 1754 the French offered a bounty for British scalps. In the same year a bounty of £100 was offered by the colonies for Indian scalps. In 1755 Massachusetts granted a bounty of £3 to every soldier who would enlist and find his own gun; and also a bounty of £40 for every scalp of a male Indian over 12 years old and £20 for every woman's and child's scalp. In June, 1764, John Penn, the grandson of William Penn and governor of Pennsylvania, proclaimed that, for every male Indian above the age of 10 who was captured, a bounty of \$150 should be paid; for every male killed and scalped, \$134; for every one thus served under 10, \$130; for every female killed and scalped, \$50.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Sunday was a beautiful day and every church had a large audience at the various services.

Rev. Frederic Palmer preached on Sunday in Christ church from St. John 17:19, "For their sakes I sanctify myself." In the evening he preached from 2 Cor. 5:10, "We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ." The Advent season turns our attention to the coming to Christ for judgment. What is that judgment? It consists, whatever the attendant circumstances, in the comparison between our conception of life, character, ourselves, and that of Christ. We are judged by standing in the presence of a higher standard.

At the Free church, Sunday morning, Rev. Mr. Wilson's text was Neh. 13:24. Manliness was the subject of his evening discourse.

Rev. Mr. Greene, at the West church, Sunday morning, preached on the subject "Out of weakness God ordains strength," Is. 53:1-2. In the evening, missionary concerts were held in the vestry and at the Osgood District.

Prof. Moore occupied the Chapel pulpit Sunday, preaching in the morning on the subject, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

Rev. J. G. Merrill, son of Mrs. James Merrill of this town, has resigned the pastorate in St. Louis and accepted a call to Portland, Me. He spent Thanksgiving in this town on his way there.

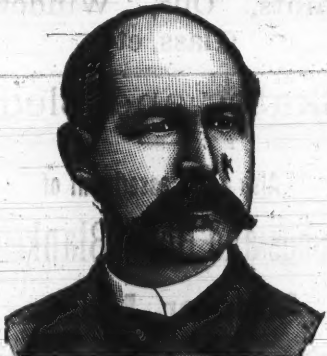
Mr. William Rader of Andover spoke Sunday morning on the "No License" question in the Riverside Congregational church, Lawrence. In the evening at 6.30 o'clock he gave his third lecture on Henry George's book entitled "Progress and Poverty."

Have you a Pittsburgh, Rochester, Duplex, or a Student Lamp?

Do they work satisfactorily? Do your Lamp Chimneys break?

You get the wrong sort! The RIGHT ones are the "PEARL GLASS," made by Geo. A. Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, makers of the celebrated "Pearl-top" lamp-chimney, which have given universal satisfaction.

If any dealer says he has the W. L. Douglas shoes without name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



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Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS SHOE. \$3.50 EXTRA VULCANIZED GUM SHOE. \$2.50 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Gloucester, Boston and Lowell.

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ANDOVER DIRECTORY.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

A. Marland, Agent.

ANDOVER TO BOSTON. A. M. 6.50 ex. ar. in Boston 7.38; 7.46 ex. ar. 8.35; 8.06 ex. ar. 8.55; 8.33 ex. ar. 9.20; 9.58 ex. ar. 10.45; 11.10 acc. ar. 12.05 P. M. 12.26 ex. ar. 1.15; 12.39 acc. ar. 1.40; 1.26 acc. ar. 2.00; 2.09 acc. ar. 4.12; 4.25 acc. ar. 5.25; 5.44 acc. ar. 6.42; 7.11 ex. ar. 8; 9.39 acc. ar. 10.30. SUNDAY: 7.45 ar. 8.50; 8.33 ar. 9.50; 12.30 ar. 1.26; P. M. 4.32 ar. 5.30; 5.53 ar. 7; 7.51 ar. 8.50. All accommodation.

BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.00 acc. arrive in Andover, 7.02; 7.30 acc. ar. 8.23; 9.30 acc. ar. 10.34; 10.29 acc. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.00 ex. ar. 12.52; 12.30 ex. ar. 1.09; 2.15 ex. ar. 3.00; 2.30 acc. ar. 3.35; 3.15 ex. ar. 4.00; 4.00 acc. ar. 5.00; 5.00 ex. ar. 5.45; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 6.35 acc. ar. 7.31; 7.00 acc. ar. 7.52; 11.00 ex. ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.00 acc. ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.00 acc. ar. 6.14; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 7.00 acc. ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.46 arrive in Lowell 8.34; 8.33 ar. 9.02; 9.58 ar. 10.35; 10.35 ar. 11.04; 11.10 ar. 11.42. P. M. 12.39 ar. 1.06; 1.40 ar. 2.45; 2.44 ar. 3.14; 3.09 ar. 3.47; 4.25 ar. 5.07; 5.50 ar. 6.16; 7.11 ar. 7.44; 9.30 ar. 10.08. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.33 ar. 9.19. P. M. 12.30 ar. 12.51; 4.32 ar. 5.01; 5.53 ar. 6.26; 7.51 ar. 8.20; 10.34; 10.55 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.10 ar. 12.52; 1.00 ar. 1.26; 2.55 ar. 3.35; 3.30 ar. 4.00; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.55 ar. 7.31; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8.20 ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.35 ar. 6.14; 7.30 ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.52, 1.09, 1.26, 3.00, 3.25, 4.00, 5.00, 5.45, 6.47, 7.51. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.14, 6.47, 8.02.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.20, 9.45, 10.20, 11.00. P. M. 12.10, 12.30, 1.15, 1.25, 2.35, 2.55, 4.06, 5.40, 7.04, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.35, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25, 5.35, 7.44, 8.57.

*To and from South side.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7.02, arrive in Salem 8.40, 8.23 ar. 9.30. P. M. 12.52 ar. 2.03; 5.45 ar. 6.55. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.24 ar. 9.42. Via Wilmington Junction, 7.45 ar. 8.45.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 arrive in Andover, 8.33; 11.30 ar. 12.39. P. M. 4.32 ar. 5.50; 6.00 ar. 7.11. Via Wakefield Junction, 10.35 ar. 11.30; 2.00 ar. 3.00. SUNDAY: P. M. 6.40 ar. 7.49.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 H. N. 8.23, 9.00, 10.24 H. P. M. 12.52 N. 1.26, 3.35 N. 4.00, 5.45, 6.47 H. N. 7.52 H. SUNDAY. A. M. 9.06 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.25 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8.23. P. M. 1.09, 4.00, 5.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.47.

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Pocket Cutlery, SCISSORS, RAZORS,

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Special care taken with interfering and over-reaching horses.
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Curtains and Fixtures,
Looking Glasses, etc.
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Wedding and Funeral Designs neatly executed.

Greenhouses, School St., near depot.

ANDOVER NEWS.

For other Andover News, see Pages 1 and 4.

Abbott Village.

Mr. John McDonald will occupy the house recently vacated by J. W. Higgins. He will enter the employ of the Tyer Rubber Co.

A special meeting of the Andover Cricket Club was held in the basement of the New Hall, last night. President Warden in the chair. A report relative to the Club's annual supper was given by the chairman of the executive committee, he stating that a hall for such an entertainment as they desired, could not be procured. It was finally agreed, seeing that the New Hall could not be had, to postpone the affair indefinitely leaving it solely in the hands of the committee. The name of A. L. Rhodes was proposed for membership, and was unanimously admitted a member.

William Inglis of North Andover was visiting friends in town Sunday.

The annual business meeting of the Burns Club will be held in the basement of the hall to-morrow evening, at 7.45. A full attendance is requested.

John Saunders has moved into the house at the depot, recently vacated by Joseph A. Smart.

The second debate of the Burns Club, to-morrow evening: "Was slavery the prime cause of the war of the Rebellion?"

Frye Village.

Mr. Matthew Kelley has purchased of the Smith heirs, the estate upon which he resides.

The removal of the arc light pole in the centre of the Village, to its new position, entirely does away with accidents, which might have happened before.

W. J. Robinson of the Seminary, conducted the meeting in the hall, Sunday evening, speaking on the subject of charity.

The employees in the bleach house of the Smith & Dove mill, were obliged to leave work on Saturday, on account of the high water.

William Morrison of Merrimac, was in the Village over Sunday.

The young people enjoyed the first skating this week.

The sympathy of the community is extended Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Bailey, in their trouble, and especially in the loss of their three-year-old daughter Alice, who died on Sunday, of diphtheria. The funeral occurred Monday, Rev. F. A. Wilson officiating. Another five year old child is seriously sick, but the others are doing well.

BIRTHS.

In Andover, Nov. 30, a son to Prof. and Mrs. E. Y. Hincks.

MARRIAGES.

In Charlestown, Dec. 3, by Rev. G. M. Smiley, Theodore A. Gibbs of Andover and Mrs. Sarah A. Cram of Boston.

DEATHS.

In Andover, Dec. 1, Alice, daughter of Joshua and Martha Bailey, aged 3 yrs. and 5 mos.

In North Andover, Nov. 29, Ellen Mackie, aged 3 yrs. 8 mos. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mackie.

In North Andover, Nov. 20, Mrs. Mary (Longley) Barker, 77 years, 11 months, 27 days.

Advertised Letters, Dec. 2, 1889.

Band, M. J.	Madwell, L.
Buckland, L.	McCullough, Bell
Bunapane, G.	Manion, Thos.
Carney, M.	Moulton, Ed.
Collins, John	O'Leary, John
Daley, F. F.	Ottignon, A. A.
Harvey, Lizzie	Rivello, Nivola
Horan, Daniel	Sweeney, D.
Howarth, James	Sargent, G. B.
Hurley, James	Taylor, Chas.
Lindsay, H. W.	Fu, Giosmos

Wm. G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by all Druggists.

Cinders.

The electric light superintendent informs us that the South Church is ready for the "converters." This is a piece of good news that cannot fail to be heartily welcomed by all friends who have the church's spiritual (as well as electrical) welfare at heart.

"And I should like it to say, 'To my husband,' in an appropriate place," said the widow in conclusion, to Slab, the gravestone man. "Yessum," said Slab. And the inscription went in: "To my husband, in an appropriate place."

Some one asked an old lady about a sermon, "Could you remember it?" "Remember it? La, no. The minister couldn't remember it himself. He had to have it written down."

Housekeeper: "Why Katie, you ought not to be so extravagant. Here you are burning two candles at a time."

Servant: "O no, ma'am. This isn't two candles. It is one candle cut in two."

Flossie is six years old. "Mamma," she said one day, "if I get married will I have a husband like pa?" "Yes," replied the mother with an amused smile. "And if I don't get married, will I have to be an old maid like Aunt Kate?" "Yes," "Mamma," after a pause, "it's a tough world for us women, isn't it?"

She was Tired.

A well known, good looking, good natured Andover lady was observed to be in mournful mood while visiting a married friend who sympathetically inquired, "What's the matter —, any of your old beaux dead?" "Mercy!—no!" replied the sad one, "but I'm waiting for their wives to die!"—*Fact.*

Student—"Professor how do you account for the expression 'young man of the period'?" Professor—"It arises from the fact that such a young man goes so fast as soon to come to a full stop."

Fathers and Mothers Take Notice.

Commencing Monday, December 2, every boy's cape overcoat in Bicknell Brothers' clothing house is marked down. A marked down sale is of but little value to the people after they have bought their winter supply, but this, coming as it does in the midst of the season, will be appreciated.

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A Modern House of nine rooms, situated near the church, in West Andover with two acres of land, at a bargain.

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VALPEY BROS.
Reduced Prices.

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Best quality Sirloin,	18-20
" " Rump,	20
Rib Roast,	06-15
Best Round Steak,	2 lbs.-25
Good " "	10
Beef Tongues,	12 1-2
Corned Beef,	03-10

LAMB.

Best Legs,	15-16 2-3
" " Loins,	15
Fore Quarters,	08-10
Chops,	10-20
Pork and Sausages,	09-10
Salt Pork,	10
Ham,	11-12

POULTRY.

Chickens,	15-20
Turkeys,	18-22

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On Tuesday the 12th, a black portemonnaie. A reward will be given to the finder who will leave it in the care of the Postmaster.



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